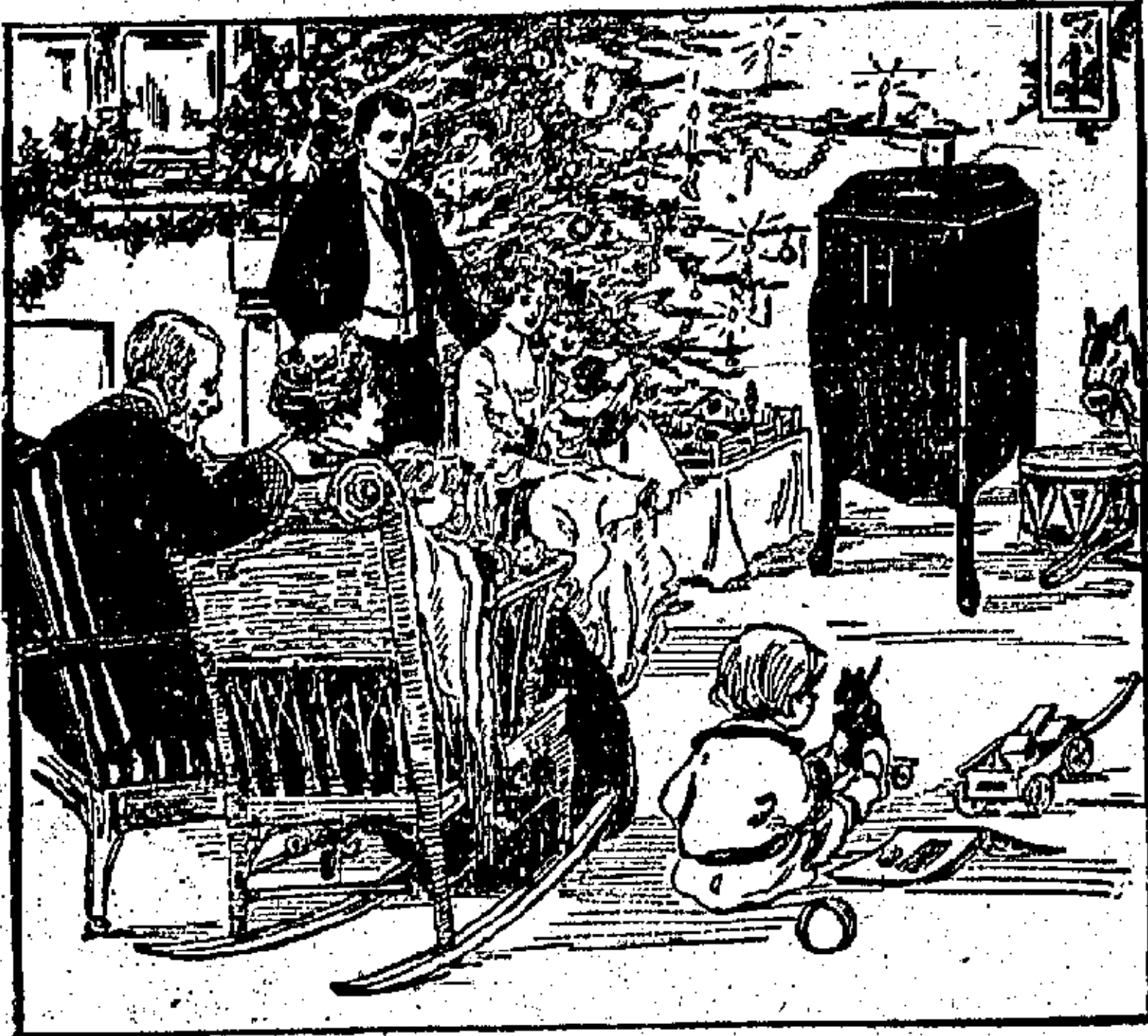


784

INTIMATIONS

Every home can have a Victrola for Christmas



PRICES AND STYLES

to suit all.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

[31-6]



WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS for Forage will be received at the HEADQUARTERS OFFICE, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until Noon on MONDAY, 17th January, 1915.

Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally at the above Office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.

Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated and delivered in an envelope marked "TENDER FOR FORAGE", and accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith, which sum will be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept a contract allotted to him, or to attend at Headquarters Office when called upon.

Deposits will be returned after Tenders are accepted or declined.

The right to reject all, or any, tenders is specially reserved.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1914. [1294]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [1738]

ASAHI BEER.

DAI NIPPON BREWERY



CO. TOKIO JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

[1231]

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Sure Signs of Blood Impurity.

The continual appearing through the skin of ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORES AND ERUPTIONS OF ANY KIND.

The throbbing aching pains of BAD LEGS, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES, SCORFULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BLOOD POISON, PILES.

The Dread Grip of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of dogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin.

What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

For selection of testimonials see pamphlet round bottle.

OVER 20 YEARS' SUCCESS. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

By reasons of its Remarkable Blood Purifying Properties is universally recognised as THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY FOR SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

[165]

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Sold by all Chemists and Stores. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

[165]

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[165]

TRADE WITH THE ENEMY IN CHINA.

MANCHESTER FIRM FINED.

The Manchester city stipendiary (Mr. E. Brierley) on November 16th imposed a fine of £100, together with 20 guineas extra costs, upon Messrs. Tolson and Chinnell, shippers and merchants, Ball-street, Manchester, for having on various dates between July 30th and August 17th just proposed to trade with German enemy arms carrying on business in China and at Shanghai.

Sir William Cobbett, who prosecuted, said the charge was that, in contravention of the Trading with the Enemy Act, and the proclamations under that Act, the defendants proposed to trade with a German firm in Shanghai, apparently represented there by Mr. A. Jensen, a German; the firm was that of Jensen & Co., of Hongkong, Canton, and Harbin, and Jensen and Jensen, Harbin. Sir William said that before April, 1915, the defendants carried on business with the firm mentioned. On April 2nd the firm wrote from Shanghai to the defendants a letter signed "per pro Jensen & Co., A. Jensen," in the following terms:—

"You will undoubtedly have heard that all Germans who were in Hongkong have either been interned as prisoners of war or expelled from the Colony, and that all German firms have been asked to liquidate their business in Hongkong. Since the 1st of October last, whilst our Mr. Jensen was interned in Hongkong, our Mr. Jensen was permitted to leave, and is now staying in Shanghai, till the end of the war."

"We are still in touch with our Chinese friends in the South through the medium of our Canton branch, who inform us that our stocks in your qualities of white pure shirtings have already been sold out, and we should therefore like to order a fresh lot of 20 resp. 10 cases No. 1 and 11, if this is at all possible. May we now enclose our order-sheets No. 1 and 11 for 20 resp. 10, giving the required details, and we should deem it a great favour if you could make us an offer by cable for these quantities? Of course, the cargo would have to be insured against war risk and shipped to Shanghai, from which port the old customers in the South would buy the qualities shirtings later on."

"As regards naming, we presume that the London and Manchester Bank will be prepared to negotiate your drafts, as formerly, four months' sight on us. Should this not be feasible, perhaps you can suggest a way in which the matter could be arranged. It is needless to say that it is of very great importance for us to receive our stock in order to prevent our export from being out of the market for a lengthy period, and under these circumstances we trust that you will find a way in securing us a new shipment. Our local address is care of A. Jensen & Co., 2, Hankow Road, Shanghai, to whom please direct your mail for us."

This letter, said counsel, conclusively showed that Jensen & Co. and Jensen and Jensen, and Hecken were all Germans, and then read the following letter from the defendants to Mr. Jensen at Shanghai, dated 20th. It was posted on that date, a day was due in Shanghai on August 13th, it was intercepted by the British postal authorities and forwarded to the Foreign Office in London, where it was received on September 14th. The reply, signed "Tolson and Chinnell," was in the following terms:—

"You wrote us on April 22nd, and we have already replied to this letter, pointing out the probability of trade with German and Austrian subjects being prohibited by the British Government, and you will know that since then the Government has so stopped the business. We want our stock, and we want you to be taken in a position to resume trading in Hongkong and Canton, and not to find that at the termination of the war all your qualities have been diverted from you to your British competitors."

Mr. Gates now represents us in China, visiting Hongkong periodically, and we should like to know the following proposition meets with your approval. Are you agreeable to hand to us your consignment of goods to the Chinese customers (Chinese) in Hongkong and Canton, reserving you a commission of 3 per cent., such commission to be paid by us to you only upon the termination of the war or at such times as it becomes legal for us to pay it under English law? On our part we would undertake that at the time mentioned above we would no longer offer these qualities to Chinese customers, but resume trading as we traded before the outbreak of war; if this idea meets with your approval, we ask you to consent with Mr. Gates and to tell us of your decision. We think that perhaps the London and Manchester Bank would be willing to open a credit in our favour for the working of this business, as they formerly did for yourself, and our idea is that perhaps your connection might be kept together by our working it under this credit in conjunction with Mr. Gates. But please definitely understand that, if you approve the suggestion, we have no right to take legal advice in Manchester as to whether the course proposed be good in law."

Sir William Cobbett said that it was extremely desirable in the interests of this country that British traders should, if possible, capture German trade, but the defendants had set themselves deliberately to conspire with a German enemy to defeat any project of that kind. If it were to be held that the projects disclosed in the defendants' letter could be carried out, the fact would go far to justify the German gibe that we were "nothing but a nation of shopkeepers and never had a thought above that of making money."

Formal evidence was given, and Chief Detective-Inspector A. A. Lewis described his visit on September 2nd to the defendants' house, where he had a conversation with Mr. Tolson. Mr. Tolson called the attention of the witness to the paragraph in his firm's letter to Messrs. Jensen that they could not ship goods without legal consultation.

Mr. Acton, for defendants, submitted that there was no case to answer, and no proof that Messrs. Jensen were of enemy nationality. With regard to the Pro-

MESSRS. SETNA'S REPORT.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co., in their fortnightly report from 2nd December to 14th December, state:—

Cotton.—Market ruled steady and sales are reported of about 100 bales at \$28 per picul. The unsold stock is estimated at about 450 bales.

Yarn.—The ruling quotation of the different types of yarn, this market being less than those obtainable in Bombay, and the fluctuations in the exchange experienced, coupled with a poor demand from the interior, have brought another dull fortnight. Importers are unwilling sellers and hence a business of about 700 bales of No. 10s is reported as follows:—100 bales Assur, No. 10s, at \$28 per bale; 200 bales David, No. 10s, at \$21 per bale; 100 bales Currimbhoy, No. 10s, at \$20 per bale; 100 bales Gold Mohour, No. 10s, at \$102 per bale; 100 bales Phoenix, No. 10s, at \$103 per bale; 100 bales Sun, No. 10s, at \$100 per bale.

Unsold Stock is estimated at about 41,000 bales sold, but Unsold Stock is computed at about 21,000 bales.

Sundry Articles.—In Imports sales are reported of Kismis at \$18 to \$35 (per picul), Angour at \$24 to \$28 (per picul), Mavej at \$15 to \$17 (per picul), Apricots at \$22 to \$25 (per picul), Bhesabole at \$8 to \$10 (per picul), Gam-Olibanum at \$10 to \$14 (per picul), Rhinoceros Horns at \$950 (per picul), Myrrambollams at \$3 (per picul), Benzoin Stone at \$240 (per catty), Musk at \$275 (per catty), and Kingfisher's Feathers at \$22 to \$24 (per 100). In Exports purchases are reported in Green Beans at \$4 to \$5 (per picul), White Beans at \$5 (per picul), Cardamum Seeds at \$31 (per picul), Cassia at \$15 (per picul), Galangal at \$9 (per picul), Garlic at \$3 (per picul), Munsal at \$13 (per picul), Zedary at \$19 (per picul), and Preserves at \$4 to \$7 (per case).

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE WITH THE ENEMY.

COMPARATIVE SETTLEMENT FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED IN SEPTEMBER.

From the quarterly appendix to the Board of Trade returns we are able to quote figures of the total trade of the United Kingdom with the Far East for the first nine months of the current year, as compared with a similar period of the past two years—says the *London and China Express*. Last year's figures, it must be remembered, cover only two months of the war period, so that the effects of the war are only apparent to a small extent.

In the nine months ending September 30th last, it appears that we exported to China goods to the value of \$6,376,000, compared with, roughly, \$11,250,000 in the first three quarters of 1914 and 1913. Exports to Japan, which were \$11,908,000 in the Jan.-Sept. period of 1913, only reached \$6,903,000 by the end of September, 1914, and amount to \$3,537,000 to the same date this year.

Imports, on the other hand, which in the case of China were at the level of \$3,500,000 in the first nine months of 1913 and \$4,000,000 in the first nine months of 1914, have risen to \$5,514,000 this year, while the figure for Japan of approximately \$3,250,000 in the past two years has advanced to \$7,040,000 to the end of September last.

Exports to Hongkong in the period under review were valued at \$1,581,571, against roughly \$3,250,000 in 1913 and 1914, while the Colony sent to us \$706,000 worth of goods, compared with \$450,000 worth last year and a slightly higher figure still in 1913.

Similarly, the United Kingdom exports to the Straits Settlements fell from \$4,981,000 in the first nine months of 1913 to \$2,773,000 this year, while imports from the Colony rose to \$13,228,000 from \$10,088,000 in the same periods. Our exports to the Federated Malay States were \$357,500 lower up to the end of September last than in the same term of 1914, while imports were \$548,700 higher. A corresponding tendency is shown by the figures for British N. Borneo, Sarawak, etc.

Imports from Java, which since the war has been supplying us with immense quantities of sugar, have risen from \$1,825,000 in the first nine months of 1913, and \$2,053,000 in the same period of 1914, to \$2,938,000 at the end of September this year. To Java we have sent goods to the value of \$3,847,000 so far this year, against \$4,192,000 to the same date in 1914. Finally, it may be noted that British exports to Siam were \$221,000 in Jan.-Sept., 1914, and \$275,000 this year, and that our imports from that country were valued at \$298,000 in the same period last year, against \$1,293,000 in the past nine months.

clamoration relied upon; which was dated June 25th, it was not to come into operation till July 26th. If the proposal to trade was made at all, it was made on July 26th, and the Proclamation did not come into operation till July 26th. If the proposal to trade had been received after July 26th, on arrival at Shanghai, then there was no offence committed in the city of Manchester which the magistrate could deal with. As to possible capture of German trade, he submitted business men would regard the letter of the defendants as meaning to keep the profits for the defendants themselves. The offence, if any, was of a technical character, and there was no venom or wickedness. Sir William Cobbett, in reply, submitted that the offer was made as soon as the letter which contained it was out of the control of the sender. The proposal was continuous up to August 13th, when the letter reached Shanghai. It could have been revoked by the defendants at any time up to that date by cable.

Mr. Brierley said the magistrates were of opinion there must be a conviction in the case. They certainly thought there was a proposal to trade with the enemy within the meaning of the Act and of the Proclamation. Mr. Brierley consented on the application of Mr. Acton, to state a case for a higher court.—*London and China Express*.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

PARADES.
1.—Parades for to-day.
1.45 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co.—As detailed in Corps Order No. 1 dated 15th December, 1915.
1.45 p.m. Signalling Section—Fall in at Headquarters.

Dress, etc.—Khaki drill jacket and shorts, putties, helmets, rifle, side arms, belt, pouches, haversack (with food), water-bottle (filled), greatcoat (rolled) and 30 rounds ball ammunition.

2.30 p.m. Musketry at King's Park Range, as detailed in Corps Order No. 4 dated 13th December, 1915.

Remainder, nil.
PRINCESS MARY'S CHRISTMAS GIFT.
2.—Members of the Corps entitled to this and who have not received it are requested to apply for it at Headquarters as soon as possible.

DETAILS.
3.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.
On duty until morning of 20th inst.—No. 1 Section Art. Batty, and Left Section M. G. Co.

Officer on duty: Lieut. Rees.
P. of W. Camp, Kowloon.
On duty to-night: Civil Service Co. Officer to duty: Lieut. C. Smith.
On duty to-morrow: No. 2 Section Art. Batty, and the following members of Signalling Section: Ptes. F. A. Reis, B. Hurle, A. J. Ribeiro, H. W. Ramsey, and W. Wilkinson.
Officer to duty: Lieut. Danby.
Orderly Sergeant until morning of 20th inst.—Corpl. A. A. Bolton.
G. E. SHAW, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.O.

PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP GUARD AND GUN CLUB HILL DETACHMENT.

DETAILS.
PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP.

Monday, 20th inst. Sections 1 and 2 of A Co.
Tuesday, 21st inst. Sections 1 and 2 of B Co.
Wednesday, 22nd inst. Section 1 of C Co.
Thursday, 23rd inst. Sections 3 and 4 of A Co.
Friday, 24th inst. Sections 3 and 4 of B Co.
Saturday, 25th inst. Sections 2, 3 and 4 of C Co.

GUN CLUB HILL.
Monday, 20th inst. Sections 3 and 4 of A Co.
Tuesday, 21st inst. Secs. 3 and 4 of B Co.
Wed. 22nd inst. Secs. 2, 3 and 4 of C Co.
Thursday, 23rd inst. Secs. 1 and 2 of A Co.
Friday, 24th inst. Secs. 1 and 2 of B Co.
Saturday, 25th inst. Secs. 1 of C Co.

MUSKETRY.
All members of "A," "B," and "C," Companies who have not fired Part II. Standard Test (Trained Man) Musketry Course will attend at King's Park Range on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., at 2.15 p.m.

PARADES.
Recruits will parade on the Cricket Ground on Monday, the 20th inst., Wednesday, the 22nd inst., and Thursday, the 23rd inst., at 5.15 p.m. under Sergt.-Major Bond. Dress: Drill order.

The Signalling Section will parade at the Volunteer Headquarters on Monday, the 20th inst., Wednesday, the 22nd inst., and Friday, the 24th inst., at 5.15 p.m. Members will carry Messrs. as well as Semaphores. Messengers forms must be brought.

TRANSFERS.
Pte. K. W. Grieg is transferred from Co. "C" Section 2 to Co. "B" Section 3.

POSTING.
Pte. A. G. Hewitt having joined is allotted Corps No. 568 and posted to Co. "C" Section 2.

Pte. W. H. Hewitt having joined is allotted Corps No. 569 and posted to Co. "B" Section 2.

RESIGNATION.
Pte. J. Robertson, "B" Co. Section 4, is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES' CHRISTMAS GIFT.
Any member entitled to the above gift should apply on Monday, the 20th inst., to the O. O. H.K.V.O. for same.

ORDERLY SERGEANT.
Orderly Sergeant from the morning of the 20th inst. to the morning of the 26th inst. "Sergt. L. O. Ross, Capt., G. K. H. Buxton, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.O."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

EQUIPMENT FOR PATROLMEN.

The Sergeant or senior P.O. on each shift of duty at the Central Police Station will, from this date, be held responsible for the equipment issued to the men.

An Equipment-book is kept in the side room, wherein must be noted:—
(1)—Total Equipment found when coming on duty.
(2)—Equipment drawn.
(3)—Equipment returned.
(4)—Total Equipment left when going off duty.

JOINED.
No. 2 Company.—M. Lorenziano, F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (Reserve).

THE SILENT WITNESSES.

These Silent Witnesses—how shall they stand? Who unprotesting, plead "Neutrality." While their seared eyes the lurid vision see Of martyred brethren in a ravished land Torn by the claws of bestial savagery; While in their unresponsive ears rings clear The wail of slaughtered peasant, hapless maid, And mutilated babe? What shall be said By these when at the bar of Heaven appear Both small and great, and the last debt is paid? Shall their poor plea avail them once again, Compressed by that mute cloud of testimony The pointing fingers of the innocent slain? What shall the Verdict, what the Judgment, be?

J. M. G.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

NO. 3, PEAK ROAD.

Apply to—

Dr. JORDAN, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 16th December, 1915. [1280]

TO LET.

NO. 4, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to—

R. W. LEE-JONES, Care of SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. Hongkong, 16th December, 1915. [1282]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [1281]

TO LET.

SUITE of WELL FURNISHED ROOMS.

in Robinson Road Level, with or without board in English Private House. Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 26th November, 1915. [1282]

TO LET.

NOS. 11 and 13, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.

Apply to—

J. VINCENT BRAGA, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [1190]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

Apply to—

M. J. D. STEPHENS, Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1170]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap.

Thoroughly renovated and repaired.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1162]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road.

Containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November. Apply—
DEACON, LOOKEE, DEACON & HARBON, Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1084]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

EUROPEAN FIRM PROSECUTED.

ALLEGED PAYMENT OF MONEY FOR ALIEN ENEMIES.

Before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday, the hearing was resumed of the case in which Messrs. Thorenson & Co., 8, Queen's Road Central, was charged with unlawfully paying \$100,87 for the benefit of alien enemies, viz. Carlowitz & Co., Arnold, Karberg & Co., and Melchers & Co.

Mr. G. N. Orme (of the Crown Solicitor's Office) prosecuted, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Preston (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes, and Master) defended.

Mr. Jenkin in his address for the defence, submitted that on the correspondence between the defendant firm and the Hon. Colonial Secretary the firm had in fact permission to make payments to the firms concerned, and/or, alternatively, that the defendants reasonably believed that the correspondence gave such permission. The firm, said Mr. Jenkin, was a very old-established one, and he had referred his worship to letters which showed a very constant reference to the Colonial Secretary with regard to all dealings with enemy firms. He ventured to suggest that if the Crown Solicitor's Department had knowledge of this general correspondence the Attorney-General would not have given the requisite consent to the prosecution in this case. Permission had been given previously to the dates in the charge for payments to the identical firms concerned in these proceedings, and the firm could have believed that they had permission in this case.

Mr. Orme, dealing with the position of the law, said that at the outbreak of war it became illegal to trade with the enemy. It was enacted at Home by Proclamation, and confirmed by Ordinances enacted in Hongkong. In these Ordinances it was provided that, in regard to persons of enemy nationality residing in neutral countries, special permission might be given. That was the position until June 25th, when a Proclamation was published whereby trading with the enemy in China became illegal. When this Proclamation came into force on July 26th all previous regulations in regard to China ceased to have force.

His worship—You mean that after that date the Colonial Secretary could not have given a licence?

Mr. Orme said he did not wish to press that point. He was not quite sure of the powers of the Governor as against the Proclamation of the King, but he certainly would not. It became illegal, and being contrary to the law which governed the Empire the Governor would be very chary of doing it. Mr. Orme said there was a further warning on July 17th to persons who had hitherto received licences. Of course Behn, Meyer & Co., were in the Philippines, and were not covered by the new regulation. He had not seen the correspondence brought up by Mr. Jenkin; there were hundreds of such applications for permission on the file.

His Worship said Mr. Jenkin had not submitted any contention in regard to the fact that payment was in regard to shipments prior to the war and Mr. Jenkin said he could find no law on the subject.

Mr. Orme said he hoped he would be able to make it clear that was not material. It was when these payments were made—and both witnesses for the defence said they were made after April.

Mr. Jenkin said that the total sum for rebates had been accumulated, and were paid for convenience once each year.

Mr. Orme said that in regard to the fact that Messrs. Deacon & Co., through whose payments were to be made in Canton, were a British firm, he need hardly point out that at the time the offence was committed the question whether it was a British firm or not could not affect the liability of the defendants.

The case was remanded.

NEW FRENCH MAIL STEAMER.

The magnificent new liner of the Messageries Maritimes Co., the s.s. *Athos*, arrived in port yesterday from Saigon and Haiphong. The vessel left Marseilles on her maiden trip to the East on the 10th November, and brought out a full complement of passengers, most of whom were bound for Saigon. The *Athos*, which is just a trifle smaller in tonnage than the luxuriously-appointed *Laurel*, of the same line, her displacement being 19,560 tons, was built at Dunkirk. Splendid accommodation has been provided for 102 first-class, 96 second-class, and 190 third-class passengers. Her berths are able to accommodate over 1,000 persons. The liner can also carry 8,000 tons of cargo. The *Athos* is beautifully furnished and is fitted with every modern convenience, with certain novel features. The spacious smoking saloon is modelled after a Tongkin Temple and its scheme is very striking. The vessel should become very popular on this run. The sister ship to the *Athos*, the *Portos*, is due in Hongkong at the end of December.

ALLEGED OPIUM SMUGGLING.

ALL DEFENDANTS DISCHARGED.

Edmund Walker Hickath, aged 37, described as a merchant of England; Ethel Rearden, aged 37, of New York; and Madame Emilie Descaire, of France; who were charged with importing 707 lbs. of opium into the Colony by the *Mishima Maru* and with being in possession of opium without a permit from the Superintendent of Police were discharged by Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday.

Mr. Jenkin, in his address for the defence, said that in a Colony like this on the occasion of the trial of a case of that unusual nature so much suspicion and suggestion were rife that he felt it was necessary to state what were the rules which governed the adjudication of cases of that kind. He would quote the most recent case, *King v. Schamar*, in the Court of Criminal Appeal in England, over which five Judges presided, the Chief of whom was the Lord Chief Justice, which was decided on November 30th, 1914. It was that judgment it was laid down that where a defendant had to answer a charge of possession, and there was an explanation which might reasonably be true—not necessarily convincingly true—the defendant was entitled to his acquittal and the duty of proving their case never shifted from the beginning to the end from the prosecution. The charge of possession had utterly failed against the first defendant, it was to some extent admitted by the second defendant, and it had failed against the third defendant. There were one or two facts in the evidence for the prosecution that had been extremely strained. There was the question of the label which was found in the baggage-room. At the time that suggestion was made he protested, with due deference, that the defence did not have to meet suggestion in any case. It had been suggested that Mr. Hickath went down into the hold and tore off the label of one box for the purpose, Counsel supposed, of trying to screen the fact that the box belonged to one of the party. That was a suggestion. The evidence was a flat denial by Mr. Hickath that that ever took place. The labels were more or less unstuck and it was quite obvious that were a very clumsy man carrying boxes the labels would be rubbed off. The conduct of the first defendant from beginning to end was the conduct which one would expect; it was the conduct of a man who was escorting two ladies, the conduct of a gentleman. It had also been stated that defendant was in possession of the boxes because he had a bunch of keys which opened five of the eight boxes, but Counsel went on to point that his own keys opened five boxes as well. Dealing with the question of *mens rea* Counsel said it was in evidence that Hickath did not know anything of the boxes until Mrs. Rearden asked him what she should do with the other luggage. Referring to the case against Mrs. Rearden, Counsel said that her story bore the imprint of innocence. Cohen dared not come himself; he carried on his trade by making victims of people travelling, people who were his friends. As regards the third defendant, he thought he need say little. She had said she knew nothing of Cohen or the boxes. It was not the first time that Cohen had pitched upon a victim in his commercial antics. There was the case of a Chinese boy, who had been in England and had been bamboozled by Cohen. The Magistrate believed the story and he was discharged.

His worship—The most important point is the question of *mens rea*. I have tried an enormous number of these cases, and the Crown in *Ramos*'s case admitted it was on the Crown to prove *mens rea*. Mr. King submitted that that was found in the instructions of the first defendant to the baggage-steward. Cohen must have been a raving lunatic if he put opium worth £800 on board a ship without giving any instructions or any hint as to what was to become of it. Was it reasonable to think that Cohen, who was such an expert in fraud, would do such a thing? Mr. Hazeland dismissed the case, holding that the onus on the Crown to prove guilty knowledge had not been discharged.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY REGULATIONS.

YANGTZE WHARF AND GODOWN CO. FINED.

At H.B.M.'s Police Court, Shanghai, on December 10th, before Mr. G. W. King, the Yangtze Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., were summoned in respect of offences committed at 16 Kikiang Road, and at Pootung, against Regulation 8, sub-section 2 of the Trading with the Enemy Regulations, 1915.

Mr. McKean appeared for the prosecution, but the defendants neither appeared nor were they represented.

The evidence showed that the defendants resisted a search warrant and refused to show the documents of the Company when requested to do so by a duly authorised officer. The Company is registered as a British Company, though recently it was decided at an extraordinary meeting to convert it to a German Company.

Mr. King said that it seemed to be a clear case under the King's Regulations. The company was a British registered company and had refused to produce its books when called upon. He therefore fined them £200 and a further £50 for the costs of the prosecution in respect of each offence.

CANTON NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, December 14th.

SILVER DOLLARS FOR SHANGHAI.

The Canton branch of the Bank of China has received a request from the Head Office in Shanghai to remit as soon as possible \$1,000,000 in big silver dollars, as the Shanghai market is at present badly in need of these coins. Mr. Fung, the Managing Director, has replied advising that \$200,000 worth of these coins is being remitted forthwith, and that the balance will follow in due course.

DETECTIVE v. DETECTIVE.

A curious instance has been reported in which a detective employed by the Kwangsi Government was arrested by a spy in the service of the local authorities. General Luk, of Kwangsi, recently received reports that an important rebel leader had fled either to Hongkong or Macao, and accordingly he dispatched Detective Yik, with an official letter of identification, to keep track of and arrest the refugee. When Yik arrived, in Macao he was disguised as a rebel—and soon attracted the attention of one of the many detectives stationed for service in that port by General Lung. He was followed all the way from Macao to Canton, and no sooner had he set foot on shore than he was arrested and brought to the General's Headquarters for trial. He produced his letter of identification and on this being confirmed by wire from Kwangsi, he was released. The incident served to assure the authorities of the vigilance of their subordinates in carrying out the duties with which they were entrusted.

AN EXEMPLARY OFFICER.

Since Mr. Wong Kwong Ling, the Acting Chief of Police, has been in office, he has done much towards improving the Police organization in Canton. Amongst other improvements, there is a marked advance in discipline, and the guardians of the peace are to-day generally more attentive to their duties than before. Inside the Department, business is transacted with dispatch, and no case that can be decided without adjournment, has been said, is allowed to be held over, which says a great deal for an official in China.

Not only is the able Chief personally supervising his subordinate's work, but he has frequently been seen walking along the streets, carefully noticing the behaviour of constables. A few days ago, 10 members of the force were suggested for special promotion by the 5th Station. Mr. Wong personally saw these men in his office, and, in the course of the interview, gave them much valuable advice and encouragement in a short speech, telling them that it was their duty to prevent the commission of offences against the peace and good order of the community, and that there was no reason why any man who carried out his duty in a proper manner should not obtain high promotion. The fact of a man being a constable to-day did not mean that he would have no chance of becoming a Chief of Police at some future date. Therefore they must not think that because they were now only drawing a stipend of from \$3 to \$10, they need only do enough work to enable them to retain their present positions.

TIENTSIN GERMAN LADIES' ASSOCIATION.

A SEVERE TEST OF PATRIOTISM.

One of the surprises of the war in the Far East—says the *London and China Express*—has been the attitude of many of the local German residents in certain of the ports of China. The position was always a delicate one, but much trouble and friction might have been spared by the exercise of ordinary good manners on the part of Germans in such close social and business relations with Britishers in China. A recent instance of the kind of thing we have in view reaches us from Tientsin in the shape of a circular issued by the committee of the Tientsin German Ladies' Association—a document pitched in the key of the famous Hymn of Hate. German women are abjured now to go into any British stores, which are specified by name. It is a shame for us, German ladies, runs the circular, "to take advantage here in Asia of the credit given by British stores and to be taken as good customers. What is still more shameful for any one of us entering these stores is the fact that by doing so, we lower ourselves in the eyes of the English people whose object it is to ruin our business, while we give them our money. Judging by the next paragraph, the Committee of the Tientsin German Ladies' Association are conscious of the difficulties in the way of their admonitions being responded to, but they are prepared to sacrifice themselves and their countrymen on the altar of their Hymn of Hate. "We all know very well that it is very hard for women and children to get deprived of the necessary things, but it is up to us to find the means which can remedy this state of things; and rather than get our necessities from our most hateful enemy it would be better to stand misery. A number of hints are given as to where and how supplies of clothes and food may be obtained, and the Committee somewhat affectingly say: "Any one of us should be satisfied and proud to wear worn clothes rather than get nice ones bought from our enemies." This will, indeed, be a test of the patriotism of the Tientsin German ladies.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 54.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Platt	\$20.00
Mr. D. Swanson	5.00
Police (14th Sub.)	120.00
A. & L. M.	50.00
Mr. S. G. Norall	15.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund—	
Collected by Capt. C. A. Mutton (Amoy)—Capt. and	
Mrs. C. A. Mutton, \$15;	
Miss E. O'Sullivan, \$5; Mr.	
J. Noble, \$10; Mr. G. Mac-	
Neas, \$5; Mr. C. S. J. Bo-	
land, \$5; Mr. Perry K.	
Hazlett, \$10	50.00
Collected by Miss Square—Dr.	
Forryth, \$15; Mr. Maurice,	
\$10; Mr. Martin, \$5; Mr.	
P. Mackintosh, \$5; T.A.L.,	
\$5; A.J.S., \$5; P.C., \$2.50	47.50
Collected by Capt. H. D. Jones	
—Capt. and Mrs. H. D.	
Jones, \$30; Mr. F. Becko,	
\$15; Capt. Woolcott, \$10;	
Mr. W. L. Foster, \$10	65.00
Collected by Mr. Murray Bain	
—Mrs. E. Murray Bain,	
\$15; Mr. H. Murray Bain,	
\$5; Mr. G. Harper, \$5	25.00
Collected by Mr. R. D. Har-	
vey—Mr. Herbert Golfe,	
C.M.G. (17th Sub.), \$50;	
Capt. S. C. H. Wilde, \$10;	
Staff, Green Island Cement	
Works (Kowloon), \$72;	
Staff, Ho's Wharf (Kow-	
loon), \$63; Mr. J. McGregor	
(Fochow), \$3; G.L., \$100;	
R.D.H., \$50; H.B., \$5; L.S.	
\$3.10	356.10
Mr. G. B. Carpenter	25.00
Mr. E. A. Pritchard	20.00
Staff of Taitop Dockyard	
(14th Sub.)	317.00
Messrs. Thorenson & Co.	500.00
Collected by Mr. C. E. War-	
ren—Mr. H. Stainfield, \$5;	
Mr. A. J. Walters, \$5; Mr.	
R. H. Hanson, \$5; Mr. J.	
Acoc, \$3; Mr. A. Cordeiro,	
\$3; Mr. A. J. Lindberg, \$2;	
Mr. J. M. Xavier, \$2; Mr.	
C. E. Warren, \$3; Mr. C.	
W. Olsen, \$1; Mrs. C. E.	
Warren, \$2	31.00

Already acknowledged	\$ 1,648.69
Monthly subscriptions	274,008.53
Already acknowledged	730.23
	68,740.08

Remitted to London, £29,000	\$ 345,134.47
	\$ 323,035.84
Balance in hand	\$ 21,628.63

N. J. STABB,
Hon. Treasurer.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1915.

GARMEN'S FOR THE TROOPS.

This week the following garments have been sent home by the Women of Hongkong and Swatow:

To Miss Douglas, Children's Aid Society, 9, South Moulton Street, London, W.

Twelve frocks, 3 coats and hats, 6 sweaters, 1 cardigan, 2 wool petticoats, 4 wool balls, 13 wool bonnets and caps, 3 sets caps and jackets, 1 muff, 8 prs. baby's wool boots, 3 prs. knickers, 1 long white large coat, 1 nightgown, 2 children's suits, 2 knitted wool vests, 1 pr. infant's socks, 1 child's bonnet, 1 flannel jacket, 2 collars.

One parcel to Miss Vivian, The Maurice Hotel, 52, Herbert Street, Hoxton, N. 3 dresses, 7 blouses, 2 skirts, 1 coat.

Two parcels for the Dardanelles sent by "Our little bit Society," Kowloon, to Colonel Gordon Hall, R.A.M.C., 16th General Hospital, Alexandria.

Containing: 8 suits pyjamas, 5 shirts, 1 doz. writing pads, 250 envelopes, 8 tubes tooth-powder, 3 woollen waist-coats, 1 doz. pairs socks, 6 prs. knee caps, 6 prs. mittens, 8 mufflers, 8 cakes soap. Also 10 pairs socks, 2 prs. stockings, 1 pr. mittens, 1 tray cloth.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wah Hospital acknowledges with thanks the following donation to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:

Per La Pagode Cantonnais 4 Cholon, Rue de Caymal \$ 2,472.40

Already acknowledged \$72,049.70

Total \$74,521.10

Hongkong, 17th December, 1915.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION I.

R.G.A. v. 4th K.S.L.L.

On the Military Ground at 4 p.m. to-day R.G.A. teams: Gibson; Caple and Weeks; Gillespie, Smith, and Townsend; Shakespeare, Fisher, Lovelock, Swan and Draper.

"RESOLVED TO DIE."

SERBIA'S FIGHT WITH OVERWHELMING FORCES.

A Serbian officer has arrived at Monastir from Nish by way of Prisrend, Dibra and Gohride in a very depressed condition. He stated, telegraphs the Salonika correspondent of the *Mail*, that this was the death agony of the Serbian people.

Everywhere (he said) we have crushed the enemy when we have met forces of equal strength, but heroism is unavailing against more numerous enemy forces. We have resolved to die. Every Serb will gladly lay down his life rather than see the enemy master of his country, and in the hope that by sacrificing his life he will help to stop the invasion and allow the Allies to give their aid in time.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

(TELEPHONE 1741.)

HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN INDOOR AND OUTDOOR GAMES WAR GAMES, TABLE GOLF, RACE GAMES, ETC.

INSTRUCTIVE TOYS FOR BOYS & GIRLS. BABY DOLLS

USEFUL PRESENTS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. TABLE DELICACIES CRACKERS.

OPEN TILL 6 P.M. ON XMAS WEEK.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR CHRISTMAS

THE BEST PRESENT FOR GENTLEMEN IS A BOX OF

ROSITA!!!

This Cigar is made of the finest selected SUMATRA TOBACCO by experienced workmen and has just been placed on the market.

TINNED BOXES OF 50 CIGARS \$4.25.

Obtainable at:

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

GRAECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

SHERIFF & BROS., 30, QUEEN'S RD. CENTL.

SOLE IMPORTER: WILLEM HEYBLOM,

3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

PHONE: 1687.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1915.

[1176]

WISEMAN, LIMITED.

TELEPHONE 407.

A FEW OF OUR LEADING LINES FOR CHRISTMAS. CHRISTMAS CAKES FROM \$2.00 EACH.

A Rich Fruit Cake Encrusted with Almond Paste, Iced and Prettily Decorated.

DUNDEE CAKES FROM \$2.00 EACH.

(SCOTLAND'S CAKE).

A Rich Fruit Cake, with Almonds on Top.

SCHOOL CAKES FROM \$1.00 EACH.

A Good Medium Quality Cake, with Almonds on Top, very suitable for Children.

REAL SCOTCH SHORTBREAD FROM \$1.00 EACH.

Mottos Piped on with Sugar, to order.

YE OLDE ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS

FROM \$2.00 EACH.

All our Cakes and Pastries are made under the personal supervision of our English Manager who was awarded Gold Medals in London, in 1912 and 1913, for Christmas Puddings and Dundee Cakes. The strictest attention to cleanliness in every detail is insisted on at our Bakery, and we guarantee that no substitutes of any description are used in the manufacturing of our goods.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1915.

[1272]

LONDON SELLING AGENTS

TEA, INDIGO, FIBRES, BRISTLES, OILSEED, HIDES & SKINS, RUBBER, DRUGS, COTTON, WOOL, ORES, MICA, GUMS, AND GENERAL PRODUCE.

KEYMER, SON & CO., Import Dept., Whitefriars, London. Telegrams, "Keymer, London." Est. 1844.

ON SALE

AT THE

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS

OFFICE

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE

PLANS OF THE SI-KIANG

OR

WU-SHI RIVER.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR

G. W. W. & Co., 21, CANTON TO WU-SHI RIVER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND COLOMBO

THE Steamship

"KIOTO,"
Captain J. A. Smith, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 24th Dec., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th Dec. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1915. [1289]

FOR SALE.

4 TON cutter "ERIN," excellent condition, recently re-rigged. Owner leaving Colony. Reasonable price for immediate sale.
Apply—
"HARDORD,"
Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 18th December, 1915. [1300]

WANTED.

A COMPRADORE for an IMPORT and EXPORT Firm of long standing. Security required.
Apply to—
"COMPRADORE,"
Care of Mr. J. H. GARDNER,
Solicitor, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1915. [1296]

WANTED.

A FIRM doing IMPORT and EXPORT Trade in Hongkong and Canton desires to have an Active or Sleeping Partner to increase business. Good opportunity for investing money. Apply as regards conditions to—
"PARTNER,"
Care of Mr. J. H. GARDNER,
Solicitor, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1915. [1297]

WANTED.

OFFICE-BOOMS, covering about 4,500 square feet, not including landings. Please apply, stating terms, to—
"L. F.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 18th December, 1915. [1298]

WANTED.

COMPRADORE, for Canton, knowledge of Import and Export Business. Apply by letter to—
"A. B.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 16th December, 1915. [1299]

WANTED.

HARBOUR ENGINEER, British, copy references and application in own hand writing, stating age and salary required. Apply to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co., LTD.,
Hongkong, 16th December, 1915. [1291]

WANTED.

EUROPEAN, requires employment in Office. Good banking experience.
Write—
Box 14,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 16th December, 1915. [1279]

WANTED.

IN Soliters' Office, a SHORTHAND WRITER. No objection to nationality and sex. Apply, stating particulars and salary required, to—
"LEX,"
Care of P.O. Box 534, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1915. [1273]

WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two Children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to—
"E.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1164]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

DEMONSTRATOR IN ENGINEERING.

THE Services of a DEMONSTRATOR in ENGINEERING in the UNIVERSITY of HONGKONG are required. Preference will be given to a graduate in Engineering. For further particulars apply to the—
DEAN FACULTY OF ENGINEERING,
UNIVERSITY HONGKONG,
Hongkong, 15th December, 1915. [1283]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

COMPETITIONS will be held over the FANLING Course on MONDAY, 27th December, as follows:—
MORNING—18 Holes Bogey Competition under Handicap. Entrance fee \$1.00.
AFTERNOON—Mixed Foursomes Competition 18 Holes Medal play under Handicap. Competitors must choose their own partners and opponents.

Entries can be made on the board in the Club Houses at HAPPY VALLEY and FANLING and in the HONGKONG GOLF CLUB or may be sent in writing to the undersigned, care of Messrs. BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

Entrance fee \$2.00 per couple.
T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 15th December, 1915. [1285]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, HONGKONG, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 18th day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the Subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 3rd day of December, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution, viz:—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following:—

(a) Article 19 shall be cancelled.

(b) In Article 30 in lieu of the words "Twenty-one clear days' notice" there shall be substituted the words "Ten days' notice at least of every Meeting."

(c) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 53, namely:—

"Except as otherwise provided by these Articles no business shall be transacted at any Meeting unless there shall be personally present at the commencement of the business 'Ten or more Shareholders'."

(d) Article 64 shall be altered by striking out all words after the words "upon a poll every shareholder" and by adding after such words "present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him."

Dated the 6th day of December, 1915.

By Order of the Board,
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary. [1280]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Society, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Lee House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Society held on the 4th day of December, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1.) That the Capital of the Society "increased to \$4,000,000 (Four Million Dollars) by the creation of 3,600 (Three Thousand Six Hundred) Additional Ordinary Shares of \$250 (Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars) each (whereof \$100 (One Hundred Dollars) shall be credited as paid up) ranking for Dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the Existing Ordinary Shares of the Society: and that the said Additional Shares, so far as shall be necessary for the purpose, be issued to those Shareholders of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, who have accepted or shall accept the Society's offer made to them on the 4th day of August, 1915, such issue being in accordance with the terms of a contract or memorandum in writing made or to be made pursuant to the said offer and to be filed with the Registrar of Companies: and that the balance (if any) of the said Additional Shares be disposed of by the Society's Board of Directors in such manner as such Board shall think most beneficial to the Society."

(2.) That Article No. 9 of the "Society's Articles of Association which now reads:—

"The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Society either from him alone or jointly with any other person and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Society shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof,"

be eliminated in its entirety and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—

(a) The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Company, whether the period for the payment, fulfilment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 34a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares."

(3.) That after Article No. 34 of the Society's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as "Article No. 34a:—

"Save as herein otherwise provided the Society shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, 'Firm, Company or Corporation.'"

(4.) That the heading of Articles "Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading: 'The Secretary' be altered so as to read 'the General Manager'; and that in the last-mentioned Articles (Nos. 95 to 100 inclusive) wherever the word 'Secretary' appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

Dated this 4th day of December, 1915.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary. [1284]

INTIMATIONS

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Lee House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1915, at 11.15 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 4th day of December, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1.) That Article No. 9 of the Company's Articles of Association which now reads:—

"The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Company either from him alone or jointly with any other person, and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Company shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof,"

be eliminated in its entirety, and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—

(a) The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Company, whether the period for the payment, fulfilment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 33a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares."

(2.) That after Article No. 33 of the Company's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as "Article No. 33a:—

"Save as herein otherwise provided the Company shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, 'Firm, Company or Corporation.'"

(3.) That the heading of Articles "Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading: 'The Secretary' be altered so as to read 'the General Manager'; and that in the last-mentioned Articles (Nos. 94 to 99 inclusive) wherever the word 'Secretary' appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

Dated this 4th day of December, 1915.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary. [1285]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 318, dated 25th September, 1913, of Fifty Shares Nos. 9311-9350 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. WEL A KWONG, of Hongkong, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
Dated 13th November, 1915.

C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary. [1277]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO. LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue Duplicate Certificate of 50 Shares in this Company in the name of Mr. ARTHUR ROBERT DONNELLY or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon Statement that the Original Certificate No. 9518-50 Shares numbered 234577/234638 dated 21st February, 1910, has been LOST or DESTROYED; and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Company the undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate.
For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Hongkong, 14th December, 1915. [1273]

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

ORGAN RECITAL.

MONDAY, DEC. 20TH,

AT 5.30 P.M.

Vocalist: Mr. G. PITZIDIOS

Hongkong, 16th December, 1915. [1282]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

CONFECTIONERY.

Selections of the Purest and Finest

Quality Imported from the Leading

LONDON AND NEW YORK

HOUSES.

CADBURY'S

CHOCOLATES

in Fancy Boxes.

TOM SMITH'S AND

CALEY'S CRACKERS.

Special Designs for Table

Decorations.

A.S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

MARRIAGES.

GARDNER-EWART.—On November 12th, by special license, at Holy Trinity, Eastbourne, PATRICK WADDE, Captain 9th Scottish Rifles, younger son of WADDE GARDNER, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and of Mrs. GARDNER, Eastbourne, to Madge, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. EWART, Eastbourne.

DEATHS.

EDE.—On November 15th, at "Oakhurst," Netley, Abbey, Hants, NATHANIEL JOSEPH EDE, formerly of Hongkong, in his 80th year.
HALL.—On November 14th, at Torquay, J. W. T. HALL, son of late Capt. S. P. HALL, of Hongkong.
JAMESON.—On December 11th, at Shanghai, NELSON JAMESON.
JONES.—On December 10th, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, ROBERT KERFOOT JONES, Chief Engineer S.S. "Ningchow," aged 35 years.
WITHERBY.—On November 8th, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, MABEL C., daughter of JOSEPH WITHERBY, of C.E.Z.M.S., Missionary in China for 20 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 16TH DECEMBER, 1915

VALUE OF ORGANISATION.

NEVER has the value of organisation, both from the positive and negative sides, been more fully demonstrated than in the present war. To organisation is due whatever measure of success has attended German arms, and to lack of organisation is attributable the chief difficulties of the Allies. Germany has for years been organising her country on a military basis, and so perfect was the organisation that the military machine, once set in motion, worked with marvellous smoothness, though it did not succeed in accomplishing what it set out to do. Nevertheless, it would be showing wilful blindness to refuse to the Germans credit for what they have accomplished. At the beginning of the war there was a tendency to decry the morale of the German troops, in the face of repeated testimony from the front as to the bravery of the enemy, and even now an attempt to give the Germans credit for courage does not meet with the approval of the censor.

judging from a question that was asked in Parliament recently. All such devices serve but to defeat their object, if that object be victory. On the other hand, the knowledge that we are facing a brave and well organised enemy of great strength and resource should stimulate us to greater efforts. The German has proved himself a foeman worthy of our steel, and his defeat will bring all the more honour to the conqueror. But while acknowledging his bravery we do not think that his successes in the field are to be attributed to this cause. They are in large measure due to the almost perfect organisation of the war machine, in all its branches, whether it be in the training of the men, in their equipment, in the supply of munitions, or in transport.

It is erroneously supposed that there is something distasteful to the English mind in organisation. This idea probably arises from the fact that organisation has become confused with militarism—a forced organisation by the Government on military lines. There are, however, directions in which organisation has arisen from private initiative with great success, even in England. As examples, we may cite the organisations of the medical and legal professions, the trade unions and various associations of skilled workers. It is true that there are occasions when the existence of such organisations would seem detrimental to the public weal, but it has to be remembered that abnormal conditions tend to throw every machine out of gear, and that the good attained is too frequently overshadowed by the existence of minor evils. Thus, in spite of the rigid spirit of caste which it engenders, there can be no doubt that the organisation of the medical profession is of great benefit to the public, since it prevents it from being imposed upon by quacks. It may be quite true that the organisation presses severely on uncultured men of special ability whom one would hesitate to classify as quacks in view of their achievements, but that should not blind us to the fact that the organisation has been of great value in saving the public from a large number of charlatans. In the trade unions the immediate benefits are not so obvious, except to the workers. In fact it would seem opposed to the public interest that any class of the community should be in a position to hold up the country's supplies at a critical time. Abnormal circumstances, however, do not permit of normal judgment, the time to exercise which is when the conditions obtain which allow of the unions performing their proper functions. In those circumstances an association which ensures the payment of a proper wage and reasonable hours of labour works indirectly for the common weal, which can never be served by underpayment or over-work in any branch of industry. The cheapness which comes of badly paid workpeople, working long hours, is only an apparent cheapness; the real price of the articles has to be paid for indirectly in poor-rates and in the life-blood of the nation. A good deal of the friction arising from the trade and other associations in England is due to the incompleteness of organisation, which occasions a lack of balance. The associations, not finding any sufficiently active opposing force, are apt to become overbearing and to make demands which outstep the bounds of reason. An example of this is furnished by the present attitude of the shipping companies in regard to freight rates. Having an association, the shipping companies can work together to raise the freights to as high a level as they please without fear of any attempt at "cutting," while the shippers, not being organised, have no choice but to grin and bear it. If the shippers were as well organised as the shipping companies such a condition of things could not exist.

Such private organisations are, of course, different from the vast State organisation of Germany on military lines, but in the end they would be as effective even in emergencies. In a time of crisis, if a national organisation were necessary, it could be immediately found by the elected representatives of the private organisations, who would be in a position to give information as to the strength and capabilities of their organisations that would be of great service in enabling the collective energy to be wisely directed. A State organisation such as obtains in Germany may work well when the problem to be solved is a simple one and the energies can be directed by a few experts, as in the conduct of a war. But in more complicated cases, such as in the carrying on of trade and industry, it proves rather a hindrance than otherwise. One of the standing grievances of German merchants in the past, was the constant Government interference in matters on which it was not fully informed.

Lieut.-Col. John Going, South Wales Borderers, promoted to that rank *pro tem.*, served with the Borderers in the operations in North China last year.

Brigadier-General W. S. Delamain, C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army, who is promoted to major-general for distinguished service in the field, took part in the China Expedition.

An old Hongkong resident has passed away in the person of Mr. Nicholas J. Ede. He died at his residence at Netley Abbey, Hants, at the ripe age of nearly eighty years.

The engagement is announced of Mr. George Sinclair Moss, of H.B.M. Consular Service in China, and Gladys Lucy, only daughter of Mr. G. A. Moore, of Engayne, Spital, Cheshire.

Sixteen stowaways on board the Standard Oil steamer *Tacoma* were sent to prison for six months by Mr. Hazeland yesterday. The steamer was about to leave for San Francisco.

At the Toys Bazaar in the R. C. Cathedral compound to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, the proceedings will be enlivened both by the Orchestra Philharmonica and the Band of the Police Reserves, under Bandmaster Costa.

The following telegram from London has been received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank:—"Treasury announce that unlimited issue Exchequer Bonds 5 per cent. 5 years at par, free of all taxes to Foreign residents."

His Majesty has granted to Captain the Hon. H. G. Brand, R.N., authority to wear the Insignia of the Second Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, conferred on him by the Emperor of Japan in recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with the operations at Tsingtao.

Few officers are better known on the China Station than Captain Raymond A. Nugent, R.N., who has just been reported wounded. Captain Nugent, who is a son of the late Major-General Nugent, Port-Jerry, Co. Down, served as first officer of H.M.S. *Donaventure* during the Boxer rebellion, 1900, and served another commission on the same Station.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Mr. Ernest Woodburn Trotter, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bangkok, His Majesty's Royal Licence and Authority to wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the White Elephant which decoration has been conferred upon him by His Majesty the King of Siam in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

H. L. O. Larsen was fined \$5 by Mr. Wood yesterday for behaving in a disorderly manner in the charge-room at the Central Police Station. Evidence showed that defendant came to the station with a rhesus coolie, who complained that prisoner had not paid him. Defendant paid the fare with evident reluctance, but when asked to leave the charge-room he became abusive.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Major (temporary Lieut.-Col.) Claude Douglas Hamilton Moore, D.S.O., His Majesty's Royal Licence and Authority to wear the Insignia of the Fifth Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, which decoration has been conferred upon him by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan in recognition of valuable services rendered by him in connection with the operations at Tsingtao.

At the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, six well-dressed Chinese were charged with keeping a Club without the same being registered. The men were arrested at No. 24, Connaught Road. The secretary for Chinese Affairs (Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax) said he was not prepared to go on. There were something like 300 documents seized, and they would have to be translated, which would take some time. The case was remanded.

Mr. A. C. Burn, who is well-known in Shanghai, Manchuria, and Hankow, having been for some years with Messrs. Samuel & Co., has just returned to the Far East after about two years' absence in England. He will shortly go to Hankow, where he will be in charge of the new offices of Representations for British Manufacturers, Ltd., which will be opened after the New Year. It is said that after the Hankow offices are opened steps will be taken to open at Canton also.

THE WAR.

BIG ENEMY EFFORT IMMINENT IN WEST.

FORMIDABLE PREPARATIONS.

LULL IN MACEDONIA.

EARLY INVESTMENT OF SALONIKA UNLIKELY.

AMERICA'S FIRM ATTITUDE TO AUSTRIA.

BRITISH ATTACK NEAR ARMENTIERES.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FORMIDABLE GERMAN PREPARATIONS.

FOR GENERAL ATTACK IN THE WEST.

LONDON, December 17th.

Reports from Holland speak of formidable German preparations for a general attack in the West.

The Paris *Temps* says that while the reports should be accepted with reserve they are not improbable. The constant arrival of new troops and munitions appears to indicate that Germany intends a big attempt, and the journal points out that it is significant that Germany has ceased operations on the Eastern front.

If the Germans do attack in the West, the Allies could inflict such a defeat as would entirely change the situation.

GREAT QUANTITIES OF AMMUNITION.

AMSTERDAM, December 17th.

Reports from the frontier state that great quantities of ammunition are arriving in Flanders from Germany. There are numerous fresh troops at Courtrai, and great activity at Ghent.

A GERMAN PROCLAMATION.

AMSTERDAM, December 17th.

A proclamation by Prince Albrecht of Wurtemberg, which was found on a deserter in Belgium, exhorts the troops to summon their energies to strike a decisive blow in the West, opening the way to the coast and to victory. The proclamation says:—"Your Imperial master will be in your midst in a few days, to spur you to fresh triumphs."

BRITISH ENTER GERMAN TRENCHES.

OCCUPANTS DISPOSED OF.

LONDON, December 17th.

British Headquarters report that on Wednesday night hostile trenches were entered near Armentieres. The occupants were disposed of. It is estimated that 70 were killed. Our losses were trifling. On Thursday there were mutual bombardments about Ypres.

The report by German wireless on Wednesday that we lost four aeroplanes is untrue.

GERMAN ARTILLERY SMOTHERED.

PARIS, December 16th.

The French batteries smothering the German artillery is the feature of to-day's *communiqué*, which also says that another German ammunition depot was blown up between the Oise and the Aisne.

DAMAGE TO GERMAN DEFENCES.

PARIS, December 17th.

The evening *communiqué* says that cannoning and mining at various parts of the front resulted in further considerable damage to German defences.

THE NEAR EAST

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

PARIS, December 17th.

The Turkish artillery activity at the Dardanelles has lessened.

THE BALKANS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BULGARIANS' TASK.

HAD NO WISH TO FIGHT ALLIES.

SALONIKA, December 17th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters states that the situation threatens to enter a period of comparative quiet pending clearer revelations of the enemy's intentions regarding the invasion of Greek territory.

A captured Bulgarian officer remarked that the Bulgarians had completed their task and had no wish to fight the Allies. This sentiment is so universally expressed by Bulgarian prisoners that it seems to reflect the feeling of the bulk of the army. There was a time during the retreat when the Bulgarian raid south of Lake Doiran might have proved disastrous, by the cutting of the British communications, but this was not attempted.

FUTURE OF SALONIKA.

Fears of an investment of Salonika in the near future are not entertained, as it will be a colossal task to bring up the necessary siege artillery owing to the roads being bad, the bridges having been blown up, and the railways being partly destroyed. The Germans may use the lull to bring further pressure on Greece to kick out the Allies, only preparing for further operations after perceiving the futility of this.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

The total British casualties in the retreat were 800, including 500 wounded who were brought into safety. The balance are missing and must be regarded as mostly killed, because the Bulgars have been bayonetting and shooting the wounded.

BULGARIANS NEAR DURAZZO.

LONDON, December 17th.

The Bulgarians are reported to be fifteen miles from Durazzo.

A LULL IN MACEDONIA.

AMSTERDAM, December 16th.

A Bulgarian *communiqué* says that the whole front is calm, and we have provisionally ceased the pursuit. We have captured altogether 1,234 prisoners and 14 guns. "From to-day *communiqués* will only be published if there are important operations."

BULGARIA AND GREECE.

LONDON, December 17th.

The Bulgarian Minister at Athens, interviewed, declares that Ghevelli and Doiran will be surrendered to Greece.

NEUTRAL ZONE ON FRONTIER.

AVOIDING GRECO-BULGARIAN INCIDENTS.

AMSTERDAM, December 16th.

A Bulgarian official message says that the capture of Monastir and other places near the Greek frontier made it desirable to avoid Greco-Bulgarian incidents. Consequently Bulgaria had proposed a neutral zone by the Bulgarian and Greek troops retiring two kilometres from the frontier line.

Greece has agreed, and has ordered the Greeks to co-operate with the Bulgarian officers in the formation of the neutral zone.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GREECE AND THE BELLIGERENTS.

ATHENS, December 16th.

The King, though still indisposed, received the Premier in his bedroom and discussed the foreign situation, which is officially regarded as progressing normally.

ALLIES' MILITARY POSITION IN SALONIKA.

LONDON, December 16th.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil announced that the Allies in Greece desired to regularise their military position at Salonika. They deny that the Central Powers are in control of this. He believed that this was in accordance with the wishes of Greece herself. Negotiations were being actively pursued and it was hoped would be satisfactorily concluded.

PARIS, December 17th.

The evening *communiqué* says that all is quiet in Macedonia.

GRIT OF ENGLISH NURSES.

LONDON, December 17th.

A hundred English nurses have arrived at Beutari from Serbia, having walked the whole way.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMANS PREPARING FOR BIG BATTLE.

PETROGRAD, December 17th.

The Germans are reported to be preparing for a big battle in the Drinsk region. They are bringing up heavy guns and new regiments.

GENERAL PAU AT PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, December 17th.

General Pau has arrived, and it is stated that he will remain in the capital with the Imperial General Staff. The decision is welcomed in the Press as contributing to the unity of action of the Allies.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

ROME, December 17th.

A *communiqué* says that the enemy continued intense artillery activity, especially with long range guns. Our guns replied, and bombarded Gorizia.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

UNITED STATES AND AUSTRIA.

RELATIONS AT BREAKING-POINT.

WASHINGTON, December 17th.

President Wilson and Mr. Lansing reserve comment on the Austrian reply to the Note regarding the *Ancona* outrage pending receipt of the official text, but it is stated authoritatively that the United States will decline to enter into the suggested exchange of views or discuss the facts. The general opinion is the relations between the United States and Austria are at breaking-point.

BERNSTORFF NERVOUS.

SIGNIFICANT SUGGESTION TO BERLIN.

WASHINGTON, December 17th.

It is stated that Count Bernstorff suggests to Berlin that the appointment of successors to Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, the disgraced German Attachés at Washington, is undesirable at present, as he is anxious to avoid further difficulties.

FOODSTUFFS BY PARCEL POST.

EXPENSIVE SMUGGLING INTO GERMANY.

LONDON, December 16th.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil said that considerable quantities of food were being sent to Germany by parcel post from America. Steps were being taken to deal with the matter effectively.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

LONDON, December 16th.

In the House of Commons Mr. H. J. Tennant said that he knew nothing of a promise to Mr. Winston Churchill that he would be given command of a Brigade.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RECRUITING BOOM.

STATEMENT BY LORD DERBY.

LONDON, December 17th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby declared that the recruiting campaign had been like an election where the electors came with a great rush at the end. Therefore, the details could not be given till Mr. Asquith delivered his statement, but there was overwhelming evidence that the country was absolutely determined to do all in its power to bring the war to a successful conclusion. An important question was as to how far bachelors had responded to the call, and he hoped to be able to give these figures in detail. The married men must not be called up until the bachelors had been recruited in proper numbers. Mr. Asquith's pledge to the married men must be kept. Lord Derby eulogised the splendid work of his recruiting colleagues.

Lord Crowe congratulated Lord Derby upon his heavy work, and great services.

THE THRIFTY FRENCH.

UNPRECEDENTED RESPONSE TO WAR LOAN.

PARIS, December 17th.

The Chamber of Deputies unanimously agreed to a vote on account for the first three months of 1916.

M. Ribot (Minister of Finance), winding up the debate, said he was as yet unable to give the results of the Loan just subscribed, but the response of the country was unprecedented. It was the loan of French thrift and was in nowise speculative. The foreign subscription included 225,000,000 by Great Britain.

BRITISH EXCHEQUER BONDS.

LONDON, December 16th.

A Prospectus has been published of an issue of 5 per cent. Exchequer bonds at 100, repayable at par in 1920. They will be accepted at their face value for subscription to future loans. An interesting feature is that where they belong to a person domiciled abroad the bonds will be exempt from income-tax or any other British taxes.

ABYSSINIA AND THE WAR.

INTERESTING SUGGESTION IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

LONDON, December 17th.

A motion was submitted to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber asking the Government to institute in concert with the Allies an immediate enquiry with a view to obtaining the military co-operation of Abyssinia in the war.

FOUGHT FIVE ARABS.

DEATH OF GALLANT JEMEDAR.

LONDON, December 17th.

The King has telegraphed to the Commander of the 20th Light Cavalry deploring the loss of Jemadar Mohammad Khan, who fought five Arabs single-handed near Aden on October 7th, killed three and disabled a fourth before he himself fell. His Majesty recalls that he saw the Jemadar at the Delhi Durbar when the latter won the gold medal for the best man-at-arms.

LONDON, December 17th.

The Viceroy and Mr. Austen Chamberlain have telegraphed their condolences to the Aga Khan at the murder of his brother.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, December 17th.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed Mr. Louis Kershaw, at the nomination of the India Office, to be a member of the Advisory Committee of Commercial Intelligence.

BLAZING AEROPLANE.

BRITISH AIRMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

LONDON, December 17th.

A blazing aeroplane crashed to earth at Farnborough, and Captain Smith, of the Flying Corps, who was aboard, was burned to death.

THE KAISER.

AMSTERDAM, December 17th.

The Kaiser has arrived in Berlin after visiting General von Hindenburg's armies. He remains in the capital for some time.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TURKISH LOSSES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, December 16th.

General Townshend telegraphs that according to Arab reports the Turks lost 2,000 in their attack on Kut-el-Amara on the 12th. General Townshend said he could not confirm the figures, but he estimates that the enemy lost fully 1,000. The attacks have not been renewed since.

RANGE-FINDER FOR ZEPPELINS.

LONDON, December 17th.

Mr. Tennant stated in the House of Commons that the War Office had an efficient range-finder for Zeppelins.

FLYING CORPS CASUALTIES.

LONDON, December 16th.

In the House of Commons Mr. H. J. Tennant said that the total casualties in the Flying Corps for the three months ending the 31st August were:—Killed, 14; wounded, 22; prisoners, 18. The casualties for the three months ending the 30th November were:—Killed, 11; wounded, 21; prisoners, 16; also ten missing.

LAW OFFICERS' SELF-SACRIFICE.

LONDON, December 16th.

The Attorney-General (Sir F. E. Smith, K. C.) stated in the House of Commons that the Law Officers have suggested the reduction of their emoluments by £5,000 each yearly.

NO K.C. APPOINTMENTS DURING WAR.

LONDON, December 17th.

The Lord Chancellor announces that no appointments of King's Counsel will be made till the end of the war, owing to the number of barristers who are serving in the army.

SIR JOHN JORDAN.

LONDON, December 16th.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil said that a Press report that H.E. Sir John Jordan, His Majesty's Minister at Peking is shortly retiring is absolutely unfounded.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAW FOR GRIFFINS.

The *Luchow* brought down from Shanghai yesterday 27 subscription griffins for the annual race meeting. The draw for the griffins resulted as follows:—

No.	Colour.	Drawer.
1—Black.	Mr. H. A. Seth.	
2—Grey.	Mr. Piere.	
21—Brown.	Messrs. Pearce and Bewick.	
22—Black.	Mr. H. M. H. Nemy.	
32—White.	Mr. A. V. Apen.	
6—Bay.	Hon. Mr. Landale.	
2—Bay.	Mr. C. G. Mackie.	
13—Brown.	Mr. H. Humphreys.	
5—Chestnut.	Mr. E. Moller.	
47—Bay.	Mr. Morton Smith.	
50—Chestnut.	Dr. Jordan.	
27—Grey.	Messrs. Thomas and Sedgwick.	
9—Brown.	Col. Iles and Captain Casel.	
60—Chestnut.	Mr. P. Kremer.	
14—Grey.	Dr. Forsyth.	
62—White.	Mr. Shares.	
42—Grey.	Mr. Billiards.	
43—Grey.	Mr. D. M. Ross.	
20—Grey.	Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.	
61—Bay.	Mr. H. Morris.	
31—Grey.	Mr. Beith.	
35—Black.	Sir Paul Chater.	
37—Skewbald.	Sec. 4 A. Co. H.K.V.R.	
59—Grey.	Mr. Dyer.	
24—Iron grey.	Mr. White.	
25—Grey.	Mr. Lowe.	
40—Bay.	Major Nathan.	

The *Luchow* also brought down five other ponies, four of which were for Mr. H. P. White.

THE "DEAD" OFFICER.

DRAMATIC STORY OF TWO HUSBANDS.

An astonishing and dramatic incident recalling Enoch Arden has just occurred in England, says the *Express*. An officer in the Army was reported to have been killed at the front. After an interval his widow became engaged to another officer, an old friend. He was ordered abroad for active service, and before his departure the two were married. The second husband is still abroad on service, and now, in his absence, it is learned that the first husband is a prisoner in Germany.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

QUINTUPLE VIGILANCE.

TO BE MAINTAINED AT PEKING.

PEKING, December 17th.

The Quintuple Ministers called on the Waichiaopu yesterday and stated that their respective Governments would maintain an attitude of vigilance.

Lu Ching Haiang replied that the preparations for the change of Government would take time to complete, and he expressed the hope that the Powers would adhere to their original and oft-repeated declaration to respect the independence and the integrity of China.

The Ministers assured Lu Ching Haiang that they had not the slightest intention to depart from the declaration.

MANCHUS FAVOUR MONARCHY.

PEKING, December 17th.

The Manchu Imperial household has memorialised in favour of a Monarchy.

YUAN SHI-KAI AND THE THRONE.

HIS FIRST REPLY TO THE STATE COUNCIL.

PEKING, December 17th.

The reply of President Yuan Shi-kai, Emperor-elect of China, to the first memorial submitted by the Council of State asking him to ascend the Throne was as follows:—

I have received a despatch from the Lifu-yuan, enclosing documents nominating me to the Throne. I find that, as stipulated in the Provisional Constitution, the sovereignty of the Republic is vested in the whole body of its citizens, and that since it has been decided by the representatives of the citizens to adopt the form of a constitutional monarchy, I, the President, can have no ground to discuss the subject. But with regard to my nomination, I am overcome with mortification and surprise. Heaven first created the people and then chose a monarch for them. Heaven's will is unalterable, always favouring one who has rendered conspicuous services and who is endowed with exemplary virtues. Only such a person can fill this exalted position; while with regard to myself, I have been a politician for well-nigh thirty years, during which period, changes and turmoil have repeatedly occurred, and no special achievement could be credited to me. Since the creation of the Republic, four years have passed away, a period noted by the magnitude of difficulties and disturbances, and the number of my faults and blunders. I have not been successful in establishing an ideal government.

At the time when I lived in retirement on the bank of the Yuen river, I had no worldly ambition. I was compelled to emerge from my retirement by the desire of the nation at a time of turmoil, being determined to sacrifice myself for the salvation of the country. During the winter of 1911, I filled a high position in the Government without either benefiting the policy of the country or relieving the distress of the people. It is always with a feeling of intense shame and remorse that I think of my late monarch. How can I feel at ease if I occupy the exalted post so suddenly? On grounds of principle and morality I cannot help feeling abashed.

To attain a peaceful state in ruling a nation it is first essential to keep faith. At the inauguration of the Republic, I, the President, made an oath at the Tsen-yuan (Parliament) that I would do my utmost to develop republicanism. Should I now become Emperor, I would be guilty of disregarding my oath. On the ground of truthfulness and righteousness, therefore, I cannot even excuse myself. Then, when I formally assumed the Presidential Office, I again declared that my earnest and only desire was to save the country and the people without calculating upon any success or failure, and being indifferent to hardship or comfort, criticism or eulogy. Since it is my avowed object to save my country and people at all costs, I shall proceed to attain the goal by sacrificing everything else if necessary. But being aware of my own deficiency and considering that the step would involve a sweeping disregard of principle and morality and of truthfulness and righteousness, which are great things that cannot be ignored, I hope the representatives of the citizens who really love me will not force me to act a difficult part, and I hope they will, at their great meeting, reconsider this matter carefully and conscientiously and nominate another man in my stead for the consolidation of the nation, whilst I, the President, will continue to carry out my various duties in order to preserve the present condition of the whole country under the title and authority I now hold, during this period of their deliberation.

INDIA'S REVENUE.

A gratifying and remarkable recovery in the revenues of the Government of India is shown by returns recently published. The total civil revenue to the end of September this year is forty-four lakhs larger than in the corresponding six months of last year. The improvement is chiefly under such headings as land revenue, salt, stamps and Customs. The increase is a striking testimony to the financial security of India.

